Welcome

GRAMMAR

A

1 where the conversation class is
2 I'm going
3 Have you
4 I'll have been
5 don't have to
6 must not
7 used to
8 taught
9 get used to
10 was learning

B

2 A lot **of** problems when learning a language come from lack of confidence not lack of ability.
3 It's best to get personal recommendations when finding ~~the~~ English courses.
4 When you first learn a language you should spend a great deal **of** time on grammar.
5 **Childhood** ~~A childhood~~ is a good time to start learning a language.
6 There's never **enough time** ~~time enough~~ when you're working and learning at the same time.
7 Most ~~the~~ people feel demotivated at some point when learning a new language.
8 Every **language** ~~languages~~ has its own unique pronunciation and grammar and you can't easily compare them.
9 Languages are neither fixed **nor** ~~and~~ completely stable but are constantly changing.

C

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

1 highly **2** deeply **3** of **4** knowledge **5** target **6** positive

B

1 up-to-date; last-minute **2** six-bedroom; old-fashioned **3** community spirit; street parties

C

Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A

1 ↗ **2** ↗ **3** ↗/↘ **4** ↗/↘

B

1 He's improved‿a lot despite having‿a few problems.
2 We went‿out‿at night‿a‿lot to see the city.
3 Plenty‿of people find it difficult at first.
4 Hundreds‿of people came to see her talk.

1 TRENDS

UNIT OPENER

1–3 Students' own answers

1.1 Dress for success

VOCABULARY

A

Students' own answers

READING

A

Students' own answers

B

Relaxed clothes could make you feel more creative.
A uniform could give people a sense of belonging and duty.
Bright clothes boost positivity.

C

1 bright colors
2 Casual Fridays
3 name-brand
4 'Athleisure' clothing
5 dress clothes / a well-made suit
6 Uniforms

D

Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A

1 object **2** subject

B

3 It wasn't surprising <u>that Tara came in first place</u>.
4 <u>The fact that the team won the tournament</u> shows how good the manager is.
5 <u>Where you go to college</u> is your choice.
6 <u>To tell a lie about something so important</u> was wrong.

C

a 2 **b** 1 **c** 5 **d** 6 **e** 4 **f** 3

E

Students' own answers

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

LISTENING

A

Students' own answers

B

1 Invest in timeless classics
2 Buy oversized clothes (and take them in)
3 Learn to sew
4 Mix and match (parts of different outfits)
5 Go shopping in your closet
6 (When selling clothes online, take the time to) make your sales page look good
7 (When buying clothes online), look out for newbie sellers
8 Buy (cheap second-hand clothes) from thrift stores
9 Haggle (to get the price down)

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

C
1 b **2** a **3** a **4** a **5** c **6** a

D
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
1 **a** very little money to spend
b not big enough
2 **a** smooth without seams or obvious joins
b changing or continuing very smoothly
3 **a** available to buy on a store shelf; made to fit a particular customer
b sold for general use; designed for a particular customer

B
1 **a** m
b l
2 **a** l
b m
3 **a** l, l
b m, m

C
1 wound **2** drain **3** run **4** peanuts **5** catches
6 snapped

D
1 stressed or irritated
2 wasting money
3 over a longer period
4 a small amount of money
5 gets your attention
6 bought and sold very quickly

E
1 seamless **2** run **3** tailor-made; off-the-rack **4** wind

F
Student's own answers

PRONUNCIATION

B
1 I saw a nice suit yesterday for 40% off.
2 You're‿only saving money if you buy something you need.
3 I just wore‿a jacket from an old suit.
4 They had no idea I was wearing sweatpants.
5 Are‿auction sites the best place to pick up cheap clothes?
6 Avoid stores in a trendy area or‿one with a lot of students.
7 Many sales clerks are‿authorized to offer discounts.

SPEAKING HUB

A–C
Students' own answers

1.2 Trendsetting

READING

A
Students' own answers

B
a 3
b 1, 2, 7 (Paragraph 6 also mentions 'every song ever recorded', but it isn't the main paragraph topic.)
c 4
d 5, 6, 7

C
1 Old: *outdated, anachronistic, obsolete, old hat*
New: *funkier, state-of-the-art, novel*
2 *Fringe products* vs mass-*market blockbusters*
The durability of trends over decades vs short-term ups and downs of the latest fads
3 bad, the opposite of *cool*
feel sheepish about: embarrassed by – the opposite of *look back fondly at*
4 *die-hard fans*: somebody who refuses to accept change; contrasts with *almost everybody*
5 *abandoned it* vs *persevere with it*
6 Positive: *enduring, quirky, authentic*
Negative: *gimmick*
7 *diminutive:* very short or small, contrasts with *large-sleeved*
intangible: not able to be touched or measured, contrasts with *physical*

E
Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A
1 F **2** F **3** F

B
1 We only use *than* when it is followed by what we are comparing something with. Examples: *newer, funkier, a little more enduring*
2 We always use *more/most* with *-ly* adverbs.
Example: more *fondly*.
3 We don't use *the* when there's already a determiner such as *this* or *my*. Example: *our very deepest needs*. The word *the* is optional when there's no noun (e.g. *These trends are (the) clearest*).

C
1 a much greater extent than
2 a slightly thinner than usual phone
3 more than meet

E
Students' own answers

SPEAKING
Students' own answers

LISTENING

A
Students' own answers

B
2, 3, 4, 7, 8

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

C
1 F (They are in different places.)
2 F (She learned everything by taking risks and making mistakes.)
3 T
4 T
5 F (She only focuses on the people who want to join her community.)
6 F (There are years of hard work behind her success.)
7 T

D
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
1 amateurish 2 re-editing 3 tech-savvy 4 user-friendly
5 hyper-influential 6 largish 7 super-lucky
8 disaster-prone 9 unmute

B
1 unmute; re-edit
2 hyper-influential; super-lucky
3 amateurish
4 largish
5 disaster-prone; tech-savvy; user-friendly

C
1 unlearn
2 goodish
3 social media-savvy
4 spammy (comments)
5 smartphone-friendly (videos)
6 reconsider
7 super-exhausted

E
Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 One of <u>the</u> most common mistakes that new vloggers and podcasters make is to expect everything to be perfect.
2 But after a while, it got a <u>lot</u> easier!
3 … if nobody cared after a year, I'd give up. And it <u>did</u> take a while to get noticed.
4 … you've found your niche <u>and</u> you've created some excellent content.
5 Every Wednesday at ten o'clock, there <u>will</u> be a new video on my channel.
6 I suppose in many people's eyes, I <u>am</u> an overnight success.
7 I felt awkward at first, too, but you <u>do</u> get used to it.
8 Dora Cho, thanks <u>so</u> much for joining me today.

B
Suggested answers
1 To draw attention to the superlative adjective.
2 To emphasize how much easier it got.
3 To focus on the positive verb form, which confirmed Dora's expectations.
4 To emphasize that Adam has achieved two important things, not just one.
5 To turn a prediction (… there'll (probably) be …) into a promise (… there <u>will</u> be …).
6 To focus on the positive verb, which agrees with people's assumption.
7 To draw attention to the positive verb form – to reassure Adam that he'll be OK.
8 To emphasize how grateful he is.

C
1 That's one of <u>the</u> most popular vlogs on the web.
2 <u>When</u> you reach one million subscribers, it <u>will</u> be worth it!
3 Is it possible to be a trendsetter <u>and</u> an influencer?

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

1.3 Diet and lifestyle

Veganuary

A
Students' own answers

B
Veganuary is a campaign in the UK that encourages people to eat only vegan food (non-meat and non-dairy products) in January.

C
1 grocery stores 2 cheese 3 environmental
4 everybody 5 week 6 78,000

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

A
Students' own answers

B
To express it's a good idea to attempt something you haven't done before.

C
Suggested answers
2 Why doesn't he give it a shot? It might be easier than he thinks.
3 Give it a try, see how you feel.
4 She should take a stab at it – what's the worst that could happen?

D
Students' own answers

The big pitch

A
1 Sam is the café owner and he spends most of his day making coffee and doing calculations. And his favorite part – talking to his customers.
2 Emily is a yoga teacher and health guru, Malcolm is a retired professor, Amanda is a journalist and Harry is Sam's assistant in the café.

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

B
1 unprepared for
2 grow her current business
3 three
4 yoga and food
5 her profits will equal her costs in the first year

SPEAKING SKILL

A
Emily is feeling nervous and can't think of the exact words she needs so she speaks in an indirect manner to buy herself time to answer.

B
1 '… expand my business into something more sustainable, you know, a yoga retreat where people can stay for a few days.'
2 '… you know, the physiological withdrawal of toxins from the body.'

C
1 In sentence 1 she may be looking for the right words to explain her idea. In sentence 2 she may want to make the explanation sound more impressive.

D
Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

Unit 1 Review

GRAMMAR

A
1 that there aren't holes in the knees
2 What people think about your clothes
3 what's on the inside
4 to look good on the outside
5 following fashion gives
6 that you spend more than you can afford
7 How much I spend

B
1 d **2** a **3** d **4** b **5** c

VOCABULARY

A
1 d **2** e **3** f **4** b **5** a **6** c

B
1 tight **2** off-the-rack; tailor-made **3** wound **4** run
5 snapped **6** peanuts **7** breeze

C
1 ultra-cool **2** accident-prone **3** childproof / child-friendly
4 tech-savvy **5** user-friendly **6** flowery **7** muddy
8 childish

2 CREATIVITY

UNIT OPENER

1–3 Students' own answers

2.1 The story behind it

VOCABULARY

A
Students' own answers

B
1 overrated; groundbreaking
2 hilarious; repetitive; awesome
3 unconventional; pretentious
4 iconic; thought-provoking
5 appalling; tedious; sensational; acclaimed

D
1 a painting
2 a (comedy) movie
3 a sculpture / an installation
4 a photograph
5 a musical / a dance performance

E
Students' own answers

LISTENING

A
Students' own answers

B
Suggested answers
1 Background of the painting; background of the artist – the review tells us the guest speakers have 'specialist knowledge'; the story behind the painting – there are many subjects in the composition; the show title suggests a puzzle; the reason why the painting is special – the review mentions that guest speakers have a personal connection.
2 When and where was the piece of art painted? Why does the guest speaker like it? Why is the painting of special interest? Who are the subjects in the painting? How did the painting affect the guest speaker's life?

D
1 The Infanta
2 The King and Queen
3 The artist (Velázquez)

E
Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 Yes, we can see her entourage on the right (↗), but to the left (↘), we can see the artist himself, standing next to a gigantic canvas.
2 So, it's a portrait of the King and Queen (↘), not the Infanta (↗).

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

B

1 Actually, Mondrian wasn't American (↗), he was Dutch (↘).
2 Although I like his landscapes (↗), his portraits (↘) are much better.
3 Why don't we watch a movie (↘) instead of going to the gallery(↗)?
4 I don't think it's tedious (↗). I just think it's overrated (↘).
5 It was painted in 1656 (↘) – you said 1666 (↗).
6 **A:** You study art history, don't you?
B: No, I study fine art (↘), not art history (↗).

C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING

A–D

Students' own answers

READING

A–B

Students' own answers

C

1 f **2** e **3** g **4** a **5** c **6** b
(not used d, h)

D

Suggested answers

They had to secure funding. They had to recruit the team. They had to deal with unstable ground. They had to make a very detailed plan. They had to try new technology. They had to rebuild some of the foundations because of bad weather.

E

Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A

simple past: 2
past progressive: 4
past perfect: 1
past perfect progressive: 3
simple past passive voice: 6
past perfect passive voice: 5

B

1 simple past; simple past passive voice
2 past perfect; past perfect passive voice
3 past progressive; past perfect progressive

D

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–D

Students' own answers

2.2 Creative people

VOCABULARY

A

1 b **2** b **3** a **4** b **5** a **6** b **7** a **8** b **9** b **10** b

B

1 hit a wall
2 trust your instincts
3 Bouncing ideas off someone
4 immerse yourself in
5 working from a blank canvas

C

Students' own answers

LISTENING

A

1 Always carry a pen and paper and write down ideas
2 Set your alarm early and try to have ideas as you wake up
3 Get into a regular routine
4 Immerse yourself in other things
5 Bounce ideas around with someone else
6 Impose some restrictions
7 Trust your instincts

B

4, 6

C

Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A

1 ↘ **2** ↗ **3** ↘ **4** ↘ **5** ↗ **6** ↘

B

1 fall **2** fall **3** rise **4** fall

SPEAKING

A–D

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

Students' own answers

C

1 world famous **2** open-minded **3** highly-motivated
4 thick skinned **5** self-employed, part time
6 well paid **7** late-night

E

Students' own answers

READING

A

Students' own answers

B

Suggested answer

All four people started their careers after meeting someone by chance.

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

C

Suggested answers

1 She didn't have an American accent and most roles probably needed one.
2 No. He became a lawyer, but he probably had to give it up to go on tour.
3 He was probably fairly independent and ambitious. He left college to move to Hollywood and he got frustrated about not getting the roles he wanted.
4 She was probably self-taught. She didn't have any formal training and she started painting as a hobby.

D

Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A

1 past
2 came true; didn't come true

C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–D

Students' own answers

2.3 Art and design

City design festival

A

Students' own answers

B

Suggested answers

1 The first picture is of a colorful art installation behind Liverpool Street Station in London.
The second picture is an art installation in Granary Square in London made up of four giant tiled gates.
2 Both form part of the London Design Festival.

C

1, 3, 4, 6 and 7

D

1 makes art easier for people to understand and enjoy
2 twenty
3 bouncy castle
4 found in your bathroom and kitchen
5 a minority

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

A

unique

B

Suggested answers

2 There's nowhere quite like London, when it comes to parks. / There's nowhere else where you have the diversity of London. / There's nowhere else where so many languages are spoken.
3 There's nowhere quite like Dubai when it comes to shopping. / There's nowhere else where you have the range of stores. / There's nowhere on earth like Dubai for nightlife.
4 There's nowhere quite like New York, when it comes to skyscrapers. / There's nowhere else in the US where you can see so many musicals. / There's nowhere on earth like New York for bookstores.
5 There's nowhere quite like Italy when it comes to food. / There's nowhere else where you experience so much culture.
6 There's nowhere quite like Brazil, when it comes to beaches. / There's nowhere else on earth like Brazil during Carnival. / There's nowhere else where people are so fanatical about soccer.

C

Students' own answers

Art critics

A

Students' own answers

B

1 He likes the artist's provocative use of colors.
2 Amanda thinks the artist is making a statement on feelings of isolation in the digital age.
Malcolm thinks the artist is exposing how superficial connections are.
The male customer thinks that the artist is commenting on the current political situation, but that the message doesn't really matter. The reactions it provokes are more important.
3 The male customer's opinion is the most popular.
4 The 'art' isn't really art. The squares painted on the wall were just samples painted on by Sam or Harry to test what color to paint the wall.

SPEAKING SKILL

A

1 Sam has interrupted Amanda when she was giving her opinion; Amanda wants to finish her point.
2 We use expressions like this when we are in a debate or argument and are interrupted by another speaker and want to finish our point.
Strategies 1 and 4 are used to manage the exchange in Exercise A.

B

1 d **2** c **3** a **4** b **5** e

C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–B

Students' own answers

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

Unit 2 Review

VOCABULARY

A
1 hilarious **2** sensational **3** tedious **4** groundbreaking **5** repetitive **6** unconventional

B
1 Immerse **2** Bounce; fresh **3** Draw **4** hit **5** stimulate **6** run; Trust
Students' own answers

C
1 g **2** d **3** f **4** h **5** c **6** a **7** e **8** b
Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A
1 joined
2 performed
3 were doing / did
4 had been rehearsing / rehearsed
5 had been given / was given
6 was playing / played
7 brings/brought
8 remember
9 was
10 peeked
11 applauded
12 felt

B
1 were going to be **2** would change
3 was supposed to be **4** were supposed to finish
5 due **6** about

3 PROGRESS

UNIT OPENER

1–3 Students' own answers

3.1 Progressive design

VOCABULARY

A
Students' own answers

B
1 never **2** more **3** plant **4** air **5** lead to **6** harmless

D
Students' own answers

READING

A
Students' own answers

B
1 b **2** c **3** a

C
1 Aequorea; Nautilus
2 Lilypad; Aequorea; Nautilus
3 Lilypad; Aequorea
4 Lilypad
5 Nautilus
6 Lilypad
7 Lilypad; Aequorea

D
Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A
Suggested answers
1, 2 Between now and 2100
3 In 2100
4 Now (*we're on the brink*) / the very near future (*witnessing*)
5 Some time in the future (after the Lilypad is finished)
6 A point in the future ('*at the end of a work week*') looking back at an earlier period of time ('*all week*')
7 Around a series of points in the future, i.e. whenever the rooms disappear underground
8 The very near future
9 Over a period of time in the future, i.e. during your vacation
10 At the same time ('*while*') as another process in the future ('*you'll also get some practical lessons*')

B
a 3, 9 **b** 1 **c** 6 **d** 2 **e** 7, 10 **f** 4, 5, 8

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

LISTENING

A
Suggested answers
1 It may make buildings look more attractive. A more practical use might be to use color-changing paint on the outside of buildings to reduce electricity consumption (e.g. white paint reflects more sunlight and therefore keeps buildings cooler without air-conditioning; dark paint absorbs sunlight and keeps buildings warmer).
2 Most useful in extreme situations where a damaged tire can't be easily changed/repaired, or where a damaged tire is especially dangerous (e.g. racing cars, airplanes, vehicles for exploring the surface of other planets, etc).
3 They may generate heat to keep your feet warm, or light to help you see and be seen in the dark. Perhaps you could charge your phone by going for a run, which would be good motivation to stay fit.
4 This will dramatically improve the fuel efficiency of planes, with benefits in terms of cost and sustainability. Shape-changing wings may also be safer than traditional wings (without so many moving parts).

B
1 c **2** a **3** c **4** c

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

C
1 P ('I bet you can't wait … your bike'); L ('can you?')
2 P ('Just imagine you're …'; 'The fibers in your hat'); L ('Amazing, isn't it?')
3 E ('absolutely love'; 'incredibly useful'); P ('You wear your hat …'); L ('Would that be OK?')
4 L ('Did you say …?'; E ('I'm so sorry – this is really embarrassing'; 'That would be amazing …')
5 L ('Do you mind waiting …?'); P ('… make an exception, just for you')
6 L ('Would that be better? Will you be paying by …?'); E ('Thanks so much for …'; 'I really appreciate it')

D
Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 a (flattery)
2 c (empathy)
3 c (empathy)
4 a (flattery)
5 a (exceptionalism)
6 a (exceptionalism)

VOCABULARY

A
1 to warm **2** to simplify **3** tightening **4** ensures
5 strengthens **6** to formalize

B
1 warm **2** simple **3** tight **4** sure **5** strong **6** formal

C
1 strengthen; lengthen; shorten
2 finalize; visualize; equalize
3 empty; smooth; narrow
4 purify; solidify; simplify
5 endanger; enable; enlarge

D
1 Strengthen **2** visualize **3** narrow **4** Simplify
5 Smooth/Simplify **6** lengthen

SPEAKING HUB

A–E
Students' own answers

3.2 Better … or worse?

LISTENING

A
Students' own answers

B
1 d **2** b **3** e **4** a **5** c

C
Students' own answers

D
1 e **2** c **3** d **4** b **5** a

E
1 F (Professor Martinelli believes life for the average person is getting better.)
2 F (Declinism is a feeling that things are getting worse.)
3 T
4 T
5 F (We tend to notice the 'noisiest, worst-behaved' members of groups we don't belong to.)
6 F (She says it didn't occur to her that her parents were worried.)
7 T

F
Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 progress, increases, decreased
2 extracts
3 reject
4 rewrite
5 attributes, conduct
6 attribute
7 conflict, suspect

B
1 rebel, rebel
2 convert, converted
3 upgrade, upgrade
4 imports, exports, import, export
5 frequent, frequent

GRAMMAR

A
1 had **2** could **3** ever **4** did **5** only **6** am **7** Never

B
a 4, 5, 7 **b** 2, 3 **c** 5 **d** 1

D
Students' own answers

SPEAKING

A–B
Students' own answers

READING

A
Students' own answers

B
Suggested answers
1 A combination of volunteering (e.g. to help a charity) and tourism (e.g. traveling to interesting places)
2 It gives them a chance to travel to interesting places and help other people at the same time.

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

C
Suggested answers
Deep costs:
perpetuates the myth that people in poor countries need help; does more harm than good; fake projects

Deep benefits:
spread a more positive and realistic image; many voluntourists go on to become committed life-long volunteers; Highly-skilled volunteers … can indeed bring real benefits; a genuinely positive impact both on the volunteers and the communities they serve.

D
Suggested answers
1 to create the illusion that the teenagers were doing all the work
2 she realized her work had been pointless; the work was potentially dangerous since they had no experience
3 your attitude or outlook will affect how you benefit from the experience

E
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
1 do – do more harm than good
2 take – take the time
3 bring – bring benefits
4 take – take the opportunity
5 perpetuate – perpetuate the myth

C
Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

3.3 Sustainability

Seaweed farming

A
Suggested answers
a There is a man standing up rowing a boat full of seaweed.
b A man in a black T-shirt and shorts snorkeling is picking seaweed from the seabed.
c There is seaweed laid on ground to dry. The sea, fishing boats and island are in the background.
d A man in the water is holding up the seaweed to show viewers.
e There is a group of young children and white sacks of seaweed. In the background there are lots of boats on the water.

B
1 b **2** d **3** a **4** c **5** e

C
1 They've discovered how to convert seaweed into ethanol.
2 Seaweed could actually help us resolve some of our most pressing global issues.
3 Hong Kong, China and Denmark
4 positive

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

A
land, fertilizers, fresh water

B
Suggested answers
2 My face is washed, my teeth are brushed and my hair is combed.
3 … she was always on time, she always worked hard and she always helped her workmates.
4 … it has ruined the education system and it has ruined the health system.
5 I told the shop assistant I wanted to exchange the item, to obtain a refund or to speak to the manager.
6 I know what you said. You know what you said. The whole class knows what you said.

C–D
Students' own answers

Fueling the future

A
Students' own answers

B
1 T
2 F (Amanda **doesn't** understand the appeal of owning a sports car.)
3 F (Malcolm believes **freedom and the open road** are the main positives of car ownership.)
4 F (Amanda says that the sale of new **petrol/gas** vehicles will be banned in the UK by 2040.)
5 T
6 T
7 F (Malcolm isn't going to let Amanda test drive his car.)

SPEAKING SKILL

A
1 What do you think about
2 Am I right
3 What's your view
4 weren't we
5 mustn't it
6 What's up

B
Suggested answers
2 Amanda is asking for agreement.
3 Malcolm is inviting Harry to share his opinion.
4 Harry is using a question tag to get agreement from Amanda.
5 Malcolm is using a question tag to get agreement from the others.
6 Sam has noticed a change in attitude from Malcolm and is inviting him to speak.

C
Students' own answers

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

Unit 3 Review

VOCABULARY

A
1 accumulate; biodegradable **2** consume; renewable
3 emissions **4** neutral; offset

B
1 enlarge **2** purified **3** warm **4** strengthening
5 formalize **6** tighten **7** (has) equalized

C
1 make **2** point **3** comes **4** take **5** make **6** take
7 doing **8** take

GRAMMAR

A
1 Fifty years from now, the world will have **changed** ~~been changing~~ completely.
2 My life's about **to get** ~~getting~~ a lot more complicated. / My life's ~~about~~ getting a lot more complicated. / My life's **gotten** ~~about getting~~ a lot more complicated.
3 Correct
4 Correct
5 Correct
6 Your eyes will hurt after you~~'ll~~ have been studying all night.
7 Prices **are set** ~~setting~~ to fall by 10% over the next year.

B
1 By no means do I believe you should resign.
2 Under no circumstances may this box be opened.
3 Not once have you thanked me for all the work I did.
4 Only after we had complained three times did the waiter bring our food.
5 No sooner had I put out the washing than it started to rain.
6 No way would I ever consider going back to college.
7 Not since we were students have I worked this hard.

4 INTELLIGENCE

UNIT OPENER

1–3 Students' own answers

4.1 Brain training

LISTENING

A
David

B
1 playing games (brain-training games or video games)
2 exercise
3 food
4 resting your brain / daydreaming / meditation

C
1 Amanda a (Amanda claims that video games can be helpful, but only uses one study to support her argument – Dr Carter's study has thousands of participants.)
2 Amanda b (Amanda says she knows people whose diet has made them smarter. This is not a strong argument.)
3 Amanda c (Amanda says that high achievers exercise and are smart. She claims that they are smart because they exercise, but doesn't provide any evidence for this claim.)

D
Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 To answer the questions, I'm joined today by two experts: Dr. Ramona Carter, a leading neuroscientist, and Amanda Saraha, a life coach and the author of *How to be smarter*.
2 So for example, if you do a lot of Sudoku, the math puzzle where you write the numbers in boxes, it's most likely that you will just become better at playing that game.
3 Recently, we've seen a lot of media stories about super foods, food that you should eat to boost your brain power.

B
1 To answer the questions, I'm joined today by two experts: Dr. Ramona Carter, (↘) a leading neuroscientist, (↗) and Amanda Saraha, (↘) a life coach and the author of *How to be smarter*.
2 So for example, if you do a lot of Sudoku, (↘) the math puzzle where you write the numbers in boxes, (↗) it's most likely that you will just become better at playing that game.
3 Recently, we've seen a lot of media stories about super foods, (↘) food that you should eat to boost your brain power.

C
Suggested answers
1 I like to do some exercise, such as going for a run, before I start work in the mornings.
2 My friend, now in his 70s, is definitely one of the smartest people I know.
3 I try to do some meditation, an exercise where I concentrate on my breathing, because it helps me relax.

VOCABULARY

A
1 c **2** b **3** a **4** a **5** c **6** b

B
The conceptual metaphor: 'light is compared with intelligence or knowledge.'
1 Of course, everyone would like to be more intelligent, but is it really possible? And if so, how can we make ourselves brighter? (= more intelligent)
2 A team from Cambridge actually tried to shed some light on the impact of playing brain training games. (= explain it, provide some knowledge about it)
3 As Dr Carter says, we may still be in the dark about the science behind it, but I personally believe that the food we eat has a huge effect on every aspect of our lives. (= don't have the knowledge)

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

C

Suggested answers

1 c
2 b
3 a
4 a

SPEAKING

A–C

Students' own answers

READING

A–B

Students' own answers

C

	Method of augmentation	Examples of benefits
1	Interfacing with the brain	Recording, storing and sharing information
2	Stimulating the brain	Repairing brains and improving their function and capabilities
3	Enhancing the brain with implants	Helping us learn faster, enhancing our memories and providing us with a cognitive boost

D

1 Within the next 10 to 20 years.
2 By implanting a chip into their retinas that connects to a camera, pictures can be sent to the brain.
3 They learned that the right kind of stimulation could boost memory.
4 It may change people's personalities and people with implants may be vulnerable to being hacked.

E

Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A

1 Suppose that a computer could interface with a brain, it could record information, store it and even use this information for some other purpose – such as sharing it with others.
2 Assuming that the technology continues to improve, this could be the beginning of a permanent cure for blindness.
3 … should AI turn against humans, we would need to be smart enough to fight back.
4 … were brain-boosting implants to be successfully developed, they would raise several difficult ethical questions.
5 Ask many people about what's happening right now in this field and they will tell you they are completely in the dark.
6 … had the government banned this kind of research, the technology to help blind people would not be under development.

B

a past participle **b** base form **c** infinitive **d** *suppose* **e** *assuming* **f** *and*

D

Suggested answers

1 Suppose people were able to upload information into their brains, …
2 Ignore the potential danger of AI and …
3 Should brain implants only be affordable for the super rich, …
4 Were I to be offered a brain boosting implant, …

E

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

Students' own answers

4.2 Thinking and thought

READING

A

Students' own answers

B

They think it helps people to identify individuals who would be likely to cooperate with the group.

C

Suggested answers

Text 1: General readers (it may have been written for a magazine): to entertain and reassure readers.
Text 2: Psychology students or academics (it may have been written as an academic paper): to present findings about the evolutionary purpose of embarrassment.

E

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

1 conduct **2** norms **3** hypothesize **4** speculate **5** participants **6** findings **7** experiment **8** conclude **9** demonstrate

C

Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A

1 past **2** past **3** past **4** to have

C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING

A–B

Students' own answers

LISTENING

A

Students' own answers

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

B
1 Highly intelligent people lack common sense.
2 They find it difficult to socialize.
3 They feel under pressure to live up to expectations.

C
1 An intelligent person who is absent-minded and lacks common sense.
2 They try to discuss the wrong topics, they correct people's mistakes and they try to start debates. They are very self-conscious.
3 They don't ask questions and they try to skip the basics when they learn something new.

D–E
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
1 troubleshooting **2** overthinking **3** eureka moment **4** curious **5** wishful thinking **6** absent-minded **7** common sense **8** eccentric

C
Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 ↘ (falling)
2 ↘↗ (fall-rising)
3 ↘↗(fall-rising)
4 ↘ (falling)
5 ↘↗ (fall-rising)

B
1 ↘↗ (fall-rising)
2 ↘ (falling)
3 ↘ (falling)

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

4.3 Life-changing tech

Sound and vision

A–B
Students' own answers

C
3

D
1 artist **2** curious **3** sense **4** engineers **5** chip **6** light **7** transforms **8** note

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

A
Suggested answer
Because it uses technology that would seem new to most people and like something from a sci-fi movie/novel.

B
Suggested answers
2 the 60s
3 a fairy tale
4 postcard
5 a nightmare
6 disaster movie

C
Students' own answers

Hearing colors

A
Students' own answers

B
1 NG
2 T
3 T
4 F (It looked like a microphone on a headband.)
5 F (The woman appeared on the screen first.)
6 T

SPEAKING SKILL

A
2, 4, 1, 6, 3, 8, 5, 7

B
a 1 **b** 2 **c** 7, 8 **d** 3, 4, 5, 6

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

Unit 4 Review

VOCABULARY

A
1 If you're not learning something, you're wasting your time. (time = money)
2 Don't show that you're bright or people will expect big things. (light = intelligence or knowledge)
3 Always keep moving, but never go backwards. (life = a journey)
4 Invest in your friendships above all else. (time = money)
5 If you want to win an argument, attack first and attack hard. (argument = war)
6 Keep people in the dark about your goals until you succeed. (light = intelligence or knowledge)
Students' own answers

B
1 experiments **2** conducted **3** participants **4** concluded **5** speculated **6** hypothesized **7** the norm **8** findings **9** demonstrated

C
1 h **2** f **3** d **4** g **5** a **6** e **7** c **8** b

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

GRAMMAR

A

Suggested answers

1 Were all vehicles automated, there would be a lot fewer traffic accidents.
2 Should companies start selling robots to do the housework, they would be very popular.
3 Imagine if robot teachers were employed at schools and students didn't learn how to interact with people.
4 Supposing humans could marry robots, it could lead to a decrease in the population.
5 Had factories not started using robots, there would be more jobs available.
6 Suppose robots develop conscious thought, they could decide to disobey their makers.

B

1 were **2** could **3** to have **4** had saved
5 not have eaten **6** had **7** have spent **8** could

5 GAMES

UNIT OPENER

1–3 Students' own answers

5.1 21st century games

LISTENING

A

Students' own answers

B

1 Part 1: measuring cylinder; metal bar; combination lock; cork
Part 2: vase; jug of cooking oil; chest of drawers; electric scales; bath towel; sugar cubes
Part 3: screws; cup; glass ball
2 Part 1: How to get the key out of the measuring cylinder (by working out the lock combination). The problem is that there's a bar across the top with a combination lock attached, and the cylinder is attached to the wall.
Part 2: How to fill the measuring cylinder with water/oil; how to get the oil out of the jug; how to open the third drawer (which has no handle); how to use the sugar cubes. The problem is that the jug is fixed to the shelf and the vase is too big to fit inside.
Part 3: How to open the drawer; how to work out the lock combination; how to transfer the oil to the measuring cylinder.

C

1 a **2** b **3** b **4** a **5** c **6** b

D

Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A

2 We're probably being listened to
3 It must have been written
4 We should have been given
5 I'll be made fun of
6 I'm being yelled at

B

a 3 **b** 2, 4 **c** 1 **d** 5

D

Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A

1 f **2** d **3** b **4** c **5** a **6** g **7** e

B

1 b **2** a **3** a **4** b

C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING

Student's own answers

READING

A

Urban games encapsulate the best elements of computer games and transfer them to the real world, adding social and physical dimensions to activities.

B

1 b **2** d **3** a **4** c **5** a **6** b

C

a 4, 8 **b** 3 **c** 2, 7 **d** 1 **e** 9 **f** 5, 6

D

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

1 collaborating **2** allies **3** prevails **4** coordinate
5 overcome **6** rival **7** cooperate

C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–D

Students' own answers

5.2 Serious gaming

LISTENING

A

Students' own answers

C

Puzzle A: Play once: TAKE the money. Play many times: one of the best strategies is to SHARE first, then copy your opponent's previous move (but it isn't always the best).
Puzzle B: your favorite contestant
Puzzle C: Point C
Puzzle D: Nowhere. A new road would make the problems worse.

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

D

1 T
2 F (Game theory uses mathematical models to find solutions.)
3 F (The favorites in talent shows have reportedly been eliminated many times in real life.)
4 T
5 F (The new route would have twice as much traffic.)

PRONUNCIATION

A

/eɪt/	/ət/
cooperate complicated fascinating eliminated	accurate appropriate

B

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

1 implying **2** acknowledge **3** conclude **4** urge **5** instruct **6** assert

C–D

Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A

1 assumed to be **2** said to be **3** are rumored to **4** She's expected **5** is reported to have

B

It + passive voice + *that* clause
It + passive voice + infinitive
assume, expect, report, rumor, say

D

Suggested answers

1 When we don't know or don't care who said or thought something; when we're reporting the speech or thoughts of people in general.
2 Rumors are spread by a lot of people, so it doesn't make sense to say that a particular person did it.
3 It's shorter than the version with *it* + passive reporting verb + *that* clause. The human subject (rather than impersonal *it*) also makes it less formal.

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

READING

A

Suggested answers

Tricks: targets; points; competitions; reminders; ads; rewards
Other situations: buying particular products and services, eating healthily, keeping active, learning a language / a new skill, posting updates on social media, visiting new places (e.g. restaurants, museums), working harder in your job

B

to get people to use stairs at subway stations, to encourage good habits in school classrooms, for charities to retain and build membership, to encourage physical activity in general/specialized healthcare, to make television shows more appealing, in business to improve employee performance

C

1 F (Many companies are already tapping into gamification.)
2 T
3 F (The majority of people probably didn't realize that gamification has been used on them.)
4 F (The major benefit is that it fosters a sense of community.)
5 T
6 F (An interactive show was developed by a production company.)
7 T
8 T

D

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

1 e **2** c **3** g **4** a **5** f **6** b **7** d

B

Motivation: 2, 3, 4
Manipulation: 1, 5, 6, 7

D

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–D

Students' own answers

5.3 Win or lose

Would you risk it?

A

Students' own answers

B

1 The person wins £10.
2 The person doesn't win any more money.

C

b

D

1 twenty **2** five **3** ten

E

Most people take a risk. Professor Paul Dolan explains that the pain of losing £10 feels greater than the joy of finding £10. You would have to find £20 to offset the pain that you feel by losing £10.

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

A

pounds

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

B

1 f **2** a **3** c **4** e **5** d **6** b

Suggested answers

1 ~~Did you~~ enjoy your vacation?
f ~~It was~~ absolutely amazing! ~~I've~~ just got back, actually.
2 ~~Are you~~ ready yet?
a ~~I'm~~ almost ~~ready~~. ~~I'm~~ just putting on my make-up.
3 ~~Is~~ your dad any better?
c Yes, thanks. ~~He~~ should be home on the weekend.
4 ~~Are~~ you coming out ~~with us tonight~~?
e ~~I'm afraid, I~~ can't. ~~I~~ have to work late.
5 ~~Did you have~~ any luck with the tickets ~~for the Beyoncé concert~~?
d No, ~~they~~ were all sold out. ~~It's a~~ shame, ~~really~~.
6 ~~I'm sorry, are~~ you talking to me?
b ~~Yes, I~~ was asking if you're doing anything nice on the weekend?

C

Students' own answers

How sure are you?

A

Students' own answers

B

1 Entertainment
2 She hates Geography and thinks it's better to get your bad subjects out of the way earlier.
3 He doesn't agree with it. He thinks it's best to go for your stronger categories first to try and build up a lead.
4 He rustles his newspaper and coughs.
5 If Emily and Harry get the answer correct, they get two turns but if they get it wrong Amanda and Sam get two extra turns.
6 She says Sport doesn't look like it would be Malcolm's strongest category.
7 Which footballer / soccer player won the Ballon d'Or in 2017?
8 Messi. No.

SPEAKING SKILL

A

1 Harry is signaling agreement with what Sam has said.
2 We do this when we want to indicate that we agree with what another person says and build a rapport with them.

B

1 a **2** a **3** b **4** b

C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–C

Students' own answers

Unit 5 Review

VOCABULARY

A

1 rival **2** collaborate **3** coordinates **4** cooperating
5 allies **6** overcome **7** prevails

B

1 steer **2** coaxing **3** act **4** spurred **5** inclined **6** tap

C

1 motivate **2** manipulate **3** dissuade **4** discourage
5 exploit **6** tempt **7** influence **8** trigger

GRAMMAR

A

1 My car must have been moved.
2 Leo can always be relied on.
3 I'm worried about being seen.
4 We were made to leave our phones outside.
5 I'm going to have/get my car fixed.
6 It was nice to be / have been invited.
7 How did the vase get broken?

B

1 My proposal wasn't considered to be good enough. / My proposal wasn't good enough to be considered.
2 Hardly anyone was expected to come to the party.
3 The company is reported to have received hundreds of complaints.
4 The driver is alleged to have been going too fast at the time.
5 The city council is rumored to be planning to build a new hospital.
6 The letter is believed to have been written by the kidnappers.

6 DISCOVERIES

UNIT OPENER

1–3 Students' own answers

6.1 Challenging journeys

READING

A–C

Students' own answers

D

1 **Killed by indigenous people:** For: Kalapalos tribe saw them walking into the territory of a dangerous tribe. Against: no bones were found.
2 **Died of exhaustion or starvation:** For: opinion of former traveling companion; might have become ill.
3 **Stayed in the jungle:** For: Fawcett's papers; archaeologists found evidence of similar cities. Against: did not take wife and two children with him.

E

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

1 provisions **2** impenetrable **3** embark on
4 uncharted territory **5** at the heart of **6** globetrotters
7 long-haul **8** off the beaten path

C

Students' own answers

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

GRAMMAR

A
1 *must* **2** *may well* **3** *could/might/may* **4** *can't/couldn't*
5 adjective **6** adverb

C
Students' own answers

SPEAKING

B
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
Students' own answers

B
are up for
come up against
find out about
brush up on
get away from
keep (yourself) away from
switch off from
look back on
get around to

C
1 inseparable **2** can't **3** verb

D
1 find out about **2** come up against **3** Getting away from
4 would be up for **5** look back on **6** switch off from
7 brush up on **8** getting around to

E–F
Students' own answers

LISTENING

A
Students' own answers

B
1 Traveling with a goal or some self-imposed restriction
2 Three
3 Share their adventure, do something for charity or to write a book
4 Time to plan
5 His dedication
6 Enjoy yourself

C
1 24 hours: Adam Leyton challenged himself to visit as many countries as possible in 24 hours using public transportation.
2 12 countries: the number of countries Adam visited in a day.
3 22 minutes: Adam had only 22 minutes to get from the Hungarian border to the Austrian border.
4 $900: the amount of money Adam wanted to raise for charity.
5 41 places beginning with z in Great Britain: Dixe Wills decided to visit all of them.
6 140: bus lines in Buenos Aires.
7 14 hours: the number of hours Daniel Tunnard was sometimes traveling at a time.
8 $55: how much it cost Daniel to travel on the bus lines.

D
Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 b **2** d **3** c **4** a

B
1 ↗ (fall-rising)
2 ↗ (fall-rising)
3 ↗ (fall-rising)
4 ↘ (falling)

C
Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–C
Students' own answers

6.2 Inquisitive minds

READING

A
Students' own answers

B
2

C
1 c **2** d **3** b **4** d **5** c **6** a

D
Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A
1 moving **2** to stay **3** to slip **4** to catch
5 to report **6** telling

C
a 1 **b** 6 **c** 4 **d** 3 **e** 5 **f** 2

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

LISTENING

A
Garrett Morgan

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

C

Suggested answers

Questions

What else did Morgan invent?

What parts of his life do I want to research further?

Notes

Garrett Morgan

Bio

- inventor, entrepreneur
- 1877–1963
- African-American

Achievements

- Hair straightener ➔ made him financially secure
- Gas mask ➔ saved people in tunnel, sold to police and fire
- Traffic light ➔ used all over the country, saved thousands of lives, admired for his community spirit.

Summary

- Garrett Morgan was a prolific inventor, saved lives and helped the community. I'd like to find out more about his earlier life and less-known inventions.

D–G

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

1 d **2** h **3** i **4** e **5** g **6** j **7** a **8** c **9** b **10** f

C

Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A

Today, / I'd like to talk about someone who I particularly admire. / In my opinion, / he's far and away one of America's greatest inventors. / His innovations have fixed everyday problems / but also probably saved thousands of lives. / In addition, / he was one of the first African-American inventors to gain public recognition for his work. / His name was Garrett Morgan / and he was a prolific inventor and entrepreneur / who lived between 1877 and 1963. And while you may not all know his name, / you're likely to have experienced his innovations. /

One of Morgan's early successes was actually an accident. / He was repairing a sewing machine in his shop / when he noticed that some oil he was using had straightened the hairs on a cloth.

SPEAKING HUB

A–D

Students' own answers

6.3 World of knowledge

Connecting with nature

A

Students' own answers

B

1 a supernova, a person breathing in a wood on a cold winter morning, an oak tree

2 A carbon atom in an acorn was created in a star billions of years ago. The carbon atom got thrown out into the universe in a supernova explosion. The carbon atom in the acorn could have been breathed out by a person that walked through the wood hundreds of years ago. The carbon atom got into some ancient oak tree through the action of photosynthesis.

C

1 F (An oak tree is made up of only carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen and a few other things.)

2 T

3 F (four and a half billion years)

4 T

5 F (Atoms will be thrown back into space and probably condensed into a new world billions of years in the future.)

D

1 combine **2** ecosystem **3** complicated/complex **4** rocks **5** temporary

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

A

Summarizing information

B

Suggested answers

Repetition: 'there are oak trees and grass and mosses and ferns, and countless animals and plants all living together in a tangled ecosystem'; 'It's got a history that goes back billions of years. In fact, a history in terms of the building blocks of carbon, the protons that goes back right to the origin of the universe. And in billions of years' time … into a new world billions of years in the future.'

Dynamic words: 'It got thrown out into the universe …'; '… collapsed as part of a dust cloud'; '… the Earth is vaporized they'll be thrown back out into space and probably condensed …' Summarizing: 'So, when you look at it like that, it's really not that complicated at all.'

C

Students' own answers

Getting answers

A–B

Students' own answers

C

1 her (new) book **2** best-known physicists **3** give a lecture **4** making documentaries **5** best-seller chart

SPEAKING SKILL

A

how would you

Amanda is asking a question in an indirect, tactful way because the subject is delicate.

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

B
1 c **2** d **3** b **4** a **5** e

C
Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–B
Students' own answers

Unit 6 Review

VOCABULARY

A
1 globetrotters **2** embark **3** summits
4 impenetrable terrain **5** heart **6** uncharted **7** path

B
1 on **2** about **3** from **4** on **5** to **6** for
7 with **8** from

C
1 d **2** f **3** a **4** g **5** c **6** h **7** j **8** b **9** e **10** i

GRAMMAR

A
1 could/might/may have been killed
2 could/might/may have been captured
3 couldn't/can't have been abducted
4 might/must have been caused / might well have been caused
5 may/might well have been swept
6 could/might/may have gone

B
1 encouraging **2** studying **3** to make **4** to introduce
5 to help

7 EXTREMES

UNIT OPENER

1–3 Students' own answers

7.1 Beyond the limits

READING

A
Students' own answers

B
tentative/nervous, reassured/calm, panic, focused, between dread and calm, exhilaration, melancholy

C
1 c **2** e **3** a **4** g **5** b **6** d

D
1 dread **2** melancholy **3** exhilaration **4** companionable
5 dour

E
Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A
<u>It was</u> myself <u>that</u> I was really trying to convince.
The version in the article uses a different word order. It starts with *it* + *was* and ends with an adjective clause with *that*. The writer is emphasizing a contrast between 'my climbing partner' and 'myself'.

B
a His lack of words finally allowed me to shake off the morning's nerves.
c I watched that murky half-light before …
d Moments like this are hard to describe.
e In situations like this it occurs to me how often I put my life in the hands of strangers.
g Just as Bastal disappeared over a rise I lost my footing.

D
Students' own answers

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
1 frustrated **2** humbled **3** hysterical **4** devastated
5 grumpy **6** indifferent **7** superior **8** courageous
9 resilient **10** disgusted

C
Students' own answers

LISTENING

A
Students' own answers

B
1 T
2 F (The other driver pulled the cyclist free.)
3 NG
4 F (Arjun just lifted part of the car.)
5 T
6 T
7 F (Theoretically you could push yourself further.)
8 F (The bicyclist made a full recovery.)

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

C

1 a (correlation): It was a different car that ran over the bicyclist
2 b (causation): *As soon as she'd freed the bicyclist, I put the car down again.* The use of past perfect after *as soon as* (rather than simple past, which is also possible here) strongly suggests a cause-effect relationship.
3 a (correlation): There's no suggestion that the cell phone caused the explosion. They carried the bicyclist 'to safety' before calling the ambulance, which suggests they were some distance away from the car.
4 b (causation): *There's no doubt that the bicyclist escaped serious injury thanks to Arjun's heroic actions.*
5 a (correlation): Arjun says that he's had a bad back for several months, but we don't know whether it started hurting before, during or after the accident.
6 b (causation): *I was in too much pain to lift the car.* Structures with *too* or *not enough* + *to* + base form show a clear cause-effect relationship.
7 b (causation): *He didn't notice the pain until the adrenaline had worn off.* The use of past perfect after 'until' strongly suggests a cause-effect relationship.
8 b (causation): *But in high-stress situations, …, it's often possible to go much higher. That's why so many world records are broken at such events.*
9 a (correlation): *… after a few weeks in the hospital, she said if it hadn't been for my actions, she might not be alive today.* In other words, she survived as a result of Arjun's actions. We don't know whether her stay in the hospital also saved her life.

D

Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A

1 couldn't it **2** aren't you **3** isn't it **4** doesn't it **5** was it **6** can we **7** aren't I **8** shall we

C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–D

Students' own answers

7.2 Extreme jobs

READING

A

Students' own answers

B

a 3, 5 **b** 2 **c** 1, 4, 6

C

1 people in general (E)
2 a job in Antarctica (A)
3 people in general (including the writer) (E)
4 people in general (excluding the writer) (E)
5 being a window cleaner (C)
6 (more) than being a window cleaner (A)
7 (exception) to types of weather that you need to work in (A)
8 being a saturation diver (C)
9 saturation divers (C)
10 the fact that they're well-paid (C)

D

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

1 b **2** a **3** b **4** a **5** b **6** b

B

1 competition: meaning **a** is uncountable; meaning **b** is countable
condition(s): meaning **a** is always plural

GRAMMAR

A

1 What you should do is get a long-term job.
2 All you'll need is a ladder and a bucket.

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

LISTENING

A–B

Students' own answers

C

Suggested answers

Do focus on the image you want to convey about yourself; Don't pretend to be something you're not.
Do justify your choice; Don't say obvious answers like 'T-Rex'.
Do describe a weakness you've overcome; Don't claim to have no weaknesses.
Do think beyond the obvious applications and explore the properties of the object; Don't say 'a paperweight'.
Do work out a plan; Don't say any old number that pops into your head.
Do remind the interviewer that you're a real person; Don't forget to bring your story back to how you're suitable for the job.
Do say you don't have enemies, talk about weaknesses that are strengths and show you can see yourself through others' eyes; Don't leave it as 'I don't have enemies'.

D

Suggested answers

- Yes. The interview is for a job as a marketing designer, so they are likely to be looking for someone creative rather than practical/sensible.
- Yes. He avoided the obvious answer and justified his choice.
- Yes. He described a past weakness and how he overcame it.
- Yes and no. The 'paperweight' answer was too obvious, but the other three answers were more creative.
- Yes (mostly). He made fair estimates and worked through a logical process. His answer was right on the edge of the target 'ballpark figures', but this is probably OK.
- Yes and no. He described something real and personal. He implied that he has skills that could be useful in business (i.e. coping with difficulty, leadership skills). However, he didn't explicitly show how his experiences are relevant to the job, which is a missed opportunity.
- Yes. He answered this question well.

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

E
1 b **2** c **3** a **4** c **5** a **6** c **7** b

F
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
Alternative answers in parentheses
1 immensely/remarkably
2 utterly
3 relatively
4 somewhat/remarkably
5 somewhat/noticeably
6 altogether
7 radically/noticeably
8 practically
9 outright

B
1 immensely **2** utterly **3** relatively **4** somewhat
5 noticeably **6** altogether **7** outright **8** practically
9 radically

D
Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 Almost <u>any</u> other answer is much better …
2 So don't just say <u>any</u> old number that pops into your head.
3 … on a desert island, without any other people … (unstressed)
4 … the sense of freedom would be <u>really</u> exhilarating.
5 … would <u>really</u> get my creative juices flowing.
6 It's been really challenging … (unstressed)

B
1 b **2** b **3** b **4** b

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

7.3 Push your limits

Driving on the edge

A
Students' own answers

B
1 The Peruvian Andes
2 It would seem to be a very dangerous and stressful job.

C
1 steep slopes **2** hero **3** abrasive **4** thousand/1,000
5 in a rush **6** career

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

A
the secret

B
Suggested answers
1 Why Maria married Tony, I'll never know.
2 Whether he'd gotten the job or not, he didn't know.
3 In about twenty minutes, I'll be there.
4 Three hundred dollars it cost me.
5 How you put up with your boss, I just don't know.
6 All of a sudden, it started to snow.
7 An absolute fortune it must have cost.
8 In the corner, an old woman sat quietly.

Hello from the Andes

A
Students' own answers

B
It's Sam's cousin Fred. He is calling Sam from his trekking holiday/vacation in the Andes.

C
1 He bumped into his old friend Daniel.
2 The time he was in Spain and bumped into a neighbor.
3 an old bus, might breakdown
4 a sheer drop
5 The driver was very experienced.
6 going for dinner

SPEAKING SKILL

A
1 The speaker wants to go back to a previous topic.
2 The speaker wants to change the topic.

B
1 guess who
2 Well, funny you should ask.
3 That reminds me of the time
4 Well, yeah
5 which brings me back to what I was saying

SPEAKING HUB

A–C
Students' own answers

Unit 7 Review

VOCABULARY

A
1 e **2** d **3** h **4** a **5** j **6** i **7** b **8** c **9** f **10** g

B
1 application **2** conditions **3** sick **4** applications
5 competitions **6** competition **7** sick **8** condition

C
1 f **2** c **3** h **4** a **5** g **6** d **7** b **8** e

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

GRAMMAR

A

1 because; that
2 not; is/'s
3 until; that
4 not; it
5 was; that
6 was; that
7 that/who; not

B

1 ~~All~~ **What** I'm trying to say is you should be careful.
2 What you should avoid ~~to do~~ **doing** is to pretend you don't have weaknesses.
3 What I did was ~~stretched~~ **stretch** my arms to calm my nerves.
4 Correct
5 What happened next was that some people ~~call~~ **called** an ambulance.
6 All they did ~~was~~ **is** watch TV.

8 WELL-BEING

UNIT OPENER

1–3 Students' own answers

8.1 Health and wellness

VOCABULARY

A

Suggested answers

1 Eyes, ears, nose, tongue, fingers/skin
2 Knee, ankle, wrist, elbow, shoulder, knuckles, hips
3 Fingers, toes, teeth, hair, ribs, finger nails, toe nails, bones, veins, arteries, taste buds, moles, knuckles, eye lashes
4 to head (= to be in charge of a group or organization; [in soccer] to hit the ball with your head); to elbow your way through/to/towards (= to get somewhere by using your elbows to push through a crowd of people); to knee (= to hit someone with your knee); to stomach (= to put up with something); to hand (= to give something to someone); to eye (= to look at); to nose around (= to try to find out information about someone or something); to shoulder (= to take on a task)

B

1 d **2** f **3** e **4** i **5** b **6** g **7** h **8** c **9** a

D

Students' own answers

READING

A

Students' own answers

B

1 halotherapy
2 carbon dioxide dry bath
3 forest bathing, So Sound lounger, dry bath, carbon dioxide
4 forest bathing, halotherapy
5 oxygen therapy

C

1 The writer is quite skeptical about these treatments.
Some examples:
Introduction: '… we've noticed that some therapies doing the rounds at hotel spas right now sound suspiciously basic.' (Here she uses the adverb *suspiciously* to show skepticism; also *doing the rounds* is a colloquial phrase that reinforces her skeptical attitude.)
Introduction: 'Surely oxygen therapy is just breathing, right?' (Here she uses a rhetorical question to comment on the topic, showing she is skeptical of the value of this treatment.)
Paragraph 3: 'The practice is supposed to exercise the mind as well as reduce stress by bringing you back to nature.' (Here she uses the structure *supposed to* to show skepticism about the effects.)
Paragraph 4: 'Does lying fully clothed on a bed while wrapped in a bag of carbon dioxide sound fun? Didn't think so, but in the Czech Republic it's all the rage.' (Here she uses some colloquial asides and humor to show a skeptical attitude to this treatment.)
The use of asides, e.g. *you know*, *well*, *that's right*, *perhaps*; ironic phrases in quotes, e.g. *plant hydrosol ionizing mist*, *stimulating breeze*; choice of vocabulary, e.g. *plant-derived lactic acids and exfoliators;* contrasts, e.g. *peat enzymes and berries*; choice of adverbs, e.g. *supposedly boost* and structures, e.g. *is meant to,* all combine to show the writer's skeptical attitude in an entertaining style.
2 The article is mainly written to entertain, but it also informs the reader about the treatments.

D

Students' own answers

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

LISTENING

A

Students' own answers

B

1 amount of activity done, amount of sleep, breathing, temperature, glucose levels in blood, heart rate
2 a smart watch, a smart swimsuit, a smart bottle to remind people to take their medication, a smart thermometer that suggests a diagnosis

C

1 She is writing an article about it.
2 The technology can make people aware of health problems, give them the big picture and remind them to take medication.
3 He thinks it is information overload; people can become obsessed about tracking.

D

Students' own answers

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

GRAMMAR

A

1 Wellness technology is technology with which we can improve our health and well-being.
2 I've just read several news stories about people whose lives may have been saved because their smart watch alerted them to a problem.
3 I'm meeting the person [who is] writing the article with me for lunch today.
4 It's basically a thermometer which a smartphone can be attached to.
5 This device has an automated diagnosis feature where it checks the symptoms of the person to whom it's attached against a database.

B

1 whose
2 whereby
3 whom
4 informal; example: sentence 4
5 formal; example: sentences 1 and 5
6 informal; example: sentence 3

C

1 in which 2 with which 3 whereby
4 whose 5 for whom

D

Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A

1 So check out my brand new smart watch!
2 You'll never guess what … I've just been commissioned to write an article about wellness technology.
3 For example, on this smart watch take this handy heart rate tracker.
4 And if you forget, it starts flashing red.

B

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–C

Students' own answers

8.2 Sports and wellness

LISTENING

A

Students' own answers

B

1 Positive thinking: thinking about successfully completing one step at a time
2 Self-talk: talking to yourself with positive language to build confidence and belief

C

1 long-term injuries
2 They help the athlete: visualize their performance; imagine doing the steps in the right way; stop worrying about problems they could have; visualize completing things successfully; think about smaller goals rather than get distracted by the big picture.

D

1 Helping the team get over their fear of failure; helping them see the positive side of failure.
2 Getting to know individuals so she understands how to get the most out of them; learning what the best approach is for each player.

E

1 They had been losing a lot of games ('going through a losing streak').
2 a coach shouting at the players
3 Bill doesn't like being nagged or shouted at – he gets so angry with the coach that he becomes distracted and plays worse. He prefers a supportive style of coaching.

F

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

1–4 Body idioms
5–8 Food idioms
9–12 Sports idioms

B

4 get cold feet **8** not everyone's cup of tea
12 give it their best shot

C

1 j **2** h **3** c **4** d **5** e **6** i **7** a **8** l **9** g **10** f
11 b **12** k

D

Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A

1 I had a gut feeling.
2 It's time to throw in the towel.
3 He was really making a meal of it.
4 Keep an eye out for the others.
5 You have to take what she says // with a grain of salt.

B–C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING

A–C

Students' own answers

READING

A

Students' own answers

B

He ate: grapefruit, lettuce, carrots, gluten-free bread, melon, gluten-free cupcakes, honey, kefir, natto, kombucha tea.
He had to avoid: anything containing gluten, e.g. bread, cereal, pasta, cakes, cookies.

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

C

1 He wanted to test if it had an impact on his ability at sports, because other athletes have found that it has.
2 He was frequently hungry, he got bored with the foods he was eating and he didn't like some of the gluten-free products or some of the probiotic food he tried.
3 It didn't seem to have any effect on his performance. He recommended that athletes who need to go gluten-free should work with a sports nutritionist.

D

Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A

The first occurrence of *some* is followed by a noun; the second occurrence of *some* is not followed by a noun – it refers to some athletes.

B

1 are not **2** are

C

1 *more* is a determiner; *several* is a pronoun and = several packages
2 *some, some* are determiners; *both* is a pronoun and = both grapefruit and melon
3 *some* is a determiner; *much* is a pronoun and = much natto

VOCABULARY

A

Look	Smell	Taste	Texture
appetizing	cheesy	tangy	crisp
fizzy	pungent	bland	crunchy
slimy		sour	moist
murky		cheesy	sticky
cloudy		acidic	soggy
		mild	creamy
			gritty
			slimy
			fizzy

C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–C

Students' own answers

8.3 Health hacks

Is it good for you?

A

Students' own answers

B

source of fiber; low in salt; high in vitamin D; source of calcium; gluten-free; good; 100% natural; OK for veggies; high fiber; nature is power; high in Omega 3; no refined sugars; no added nonsense; low sugar; no added salt

C

1 nutritional **2** claims **3** evidence **4** consumers/buyers **5** words **6** unregulated **7** benefits

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

A

duped, fooled

B

1 d **2** a **3** b **4** c **5** f **6** e

C

Suggested answers

1 Well, it was interesting.
2 Well, they're not being very honest.
3 Well, it isn't very clean.

Healthy display

A

Students' own answers

B

1 tablespoon **2** Greek **3** unsweetened **4** wholemeal **5** chips **6** pre-heat **7** separate **8** mix **9** mixture **10** whisk **11** batter **12** twenty/20

C

He thought the temperature was in Celsius not Fahrenheit.

SPEAKING SKILL

A

didn't you
Sam uses a question tag to make sure Harry has understood the recipe.

B

1 b
2 c
3 c
4 a
5 b

SPEAKING HUB

A–C

Students' own answers

Unit 8 Review

VOCABULARY

A

1 rash **2** pressure **3** fractured **4** sore **5** sprained **6** pulled **7** rate

B

1 d **2** a **3** j **4** f **5** h **6** c **7** k **8** b **9** i **10** g **11** l **12** e

C

1 crunchy **2** slimy **3** bland **4** mild **5** tangy **6** fizzy **7** sticky

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

GRAMMAR

A

1 My smartwatch has a feature ~~that~~ whereby you can share your exercise data with friends. / which shares …
2 There's an app ~~which in~~ in which you can record your fitness data. / which records … / with which you … / which you can use to …
3 This is the device that is being used to monitor people's blood sugar levels. OR This is the device ~~that~~ being used to monitor people's blood sugar levels. / this device can be used to …
4 The inventor is someone ~~which~~ who/whom people like to read about. / someone people like to read about.
5 I don't know ~~who's~~ whose smartwatch this is.
6 This is the diet tracking service which I subscribe to. / This is the diet tracking service to which I subscribe.

B

1 a large number of **2** One **3** both **4** either
5 Some people **6** others **7** Most people

9 BEHAVIOR

UNIT OPENER

1–3 Students' own answers

9.1 Language and behavior

VOCABULARY

A

Students' own answers

C

1 I would like/need, a car, cost, have no money
2 dollars, Great!, that's fantastic, a man (informal)
3 complain, party, badly organized/not good, extremely disappointed
4 man, television, dollars, suspicious, stolen
5 socialize/spend time with, friends, exhausted, relax, go to sleep
6 glad/happy, because, in a good situation/have the things that I need

D

Students' own answers

LISTENING

A

Students' own answers

B

1 only one: Lisa
2 in the room with Lisa
3 to study social pressure and conformity
4 Working out which line is longer; PTU vs AFC; persuading Lisa to use 'yummy' and other slang; eating the other group's doughnuts to test groupthink; humming to see if Lisa would copy them.

C

1 F (They were offered $10.)
2 T
3 T
4 F (She doubted what she saw.)
5 T
6 F (Nobody suggests it's cool.)
7 F (Also business teams.)
8 F (They say most people behave in a similar way.)

D

3 ~~Are~~ we [su~~pposed~~ to] wai~~t~~?
4 We [have to go] an~~d~~ teach.
5 [Sh~~ould~~ we] ge~~t~~ going?
6 ~~It~~'s obvious.
7 [D~~o~~ you] think they're for us?
8 [What ~~a~~bou~~t~~ you], Jake?
9 [C~~an~~ we ~~ha~~ve s~~ome~~ more?]
10 [What ~~are you~~] [going on abou~~t~~?]

E

Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A

1 and stuff like that **2** or whatever **3** and so on
4 in some way **5** in a sense **6** or something like that
7 kind of **8** some kind of

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

READING

A–B

Students' own answers

C

1 He controlled for age, education, income levels, etc, by comparing families where the only difference was language.
2 The future feels like part of the present to speakers of some languages, while for others it feels more remote.
3 We might (in theory) be able to solve the world's problems simply by outlawing words like 'will'.
4 overeating, smoking, drinking, debt and lack of physical exercise
5 attitudes associated with the culture of speakers of certain languages
6 the language we speak can have a significant impact on our propensity to save, plan and prepare for the future.
7 The future in English is complex, so it feels overly simplistic to class it as a strong FTR language.
8 future tense markers like *will*

D

Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A

a 2, 9 **b** 7 **c** 6 **d** 5 **e** 4 **f** 3 **g** 8 **h** 1

C

Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–F

Students' own answers

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

9.2 Animal behavior

READING

A
Students' own answers

B
1 and 2
- Chimpanzees have passed the mirror test but can't apply a rule from one game to another.
- New Caledonian crows seem to understand cause and effect, and are capable of meta-tool use, etc; western scrub jays seem to have episodic memory and can plan ahead.

3
- Dogs: design an equivalent of the mirror test using smells.
- Dolphins: design an equivalent of the mirror test using ultrasound.
- Corvids: enter the birds' world to devise experiments to probe the mental processes behind their everyday behavior.

C
1 touch (the) marked area
2 they are looking at themselves
3 can apply their skills; prior experience gives no advantage
4 crows are better than chimps
5 four hours; several days
6 'episodic-like' memory

D
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
1 hear; watch; see **2** have; let; make

GRAMMAR

A
1 Having **2** touching **3** while **4** being **5** learned
6 aware **7** struck

B
a 1, 5; 7 **b** 4 **c** 2; 3, 6

SPEAKING
Students' own answers

LISTENING

A
Students' own answers

B
1 They thought they could cause the food to appear, but in fact they could just wait and do nothing.
2 They both show how strange behavior can be created from a misplaced belief that we can affect things that are beyond our control.
3 By watching soccer games and wearing a soccer jersey and scarf; by placing lucky toys on the desk during exams; by buying lottery tickets at exactly the same time each week.

C
1 a **2** b **3** b **4** b

D
Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 dan(t)ce
2 influen(t)ce; some(p)thing
3 leng(k)ths
4 young(k)ster; ham(p)ster

C
Intrusive stops: influence (/nts/), intense (/nts/), once (/nts/), prince (/nts/), strength (/ŋkθ/), warmth (/mpθ/).

The other words (*becomes, things, wins*) all end in a voiced fricative sound (/z/), so we don't add intrusive stops.

D
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
1 e **2** f **3** a **4** c **5** g **6** d **7** b

B
1 staring – eyes
2 grinning – mouth (and eyes)
3 gazing – eyes
4 fidgeting – hands
5 beckoned – finger/hand
6 lean – back
7 smirked – mouth/eyes/face
8 glared – eyes

D
Suggested answers
1 Happy: You can gaze at something/someone and grin (or smirk).

Interested: You can raise your eyebrows and nod your head. You might also lean forward toward the speaker. You might blink less than usual because your eyes are wide open.

Bored: You can fidget with something or stare/gaze at something else (e.g. out of the window). You might also fold your arms.

2 You can fold your arms, cross your legs and lean backwards, away from the speaker. Smirking also suggests you don't like someone. You might also glare to show you're angry.

3 You can point to show what you want and beckon to ask the person to come to you. You can nod your head to say 'yes', shake it to say 'no' and shrug your shoulders to say 'I don't know'.

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

9.3 Model behavior

All together now

A
Students' own answers

B
1 A shoal of fish are swarming – changing direction all at the same time.
2 Swarming happens across nature – even humans do it. Animals follow the direction of the quickest animal to react.

C
1 c **2** a **3** c **4** b

D
Students' own answers

E
1 A large number of the students went to the wrong exit.
2 12 people
3 Some of the group influenced the rest of the crowd.

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

A
didn't

B
Suggested answers
2 We ended up seeing another one.
3 She ended up settling down in Ireland.
4 I ended up having to retake the exam.
5 He ended up losing his job/being fired.
6 We ended up canceling the vacation.

Follow the herd

A
The phrase means to do what most other people do, like a herd of sheep. This phrase shows that you do not respect people who do this.

B
1 herd mentality
2 social engagement / hanging out with other people
3 why we're so impressed by people choosing a more fun option
4 how to attract more customers to the café

SPEAKING SKILL

A
1 you mean **2** Actually **3** might be thinking
4 That was it. **5** to put it another way

C
1 backtrack **2** reformulate

D
1 r **2** b **3** b **4** r **5** r

SPEAKING HUB

A–C
Students' own answers

Unit 9 Review

VOCABULARY

A
1 dude **2** stoked **3** bucks **4** Awesome **5** mess
6 bummed **7** guy **8** was like **9** chill out **10** shady

B
1 Correct
2 We weren't ~~let~~ **allowed** to watch the experiment.
3 I'll have my assistant ~~to~~ contact you next week.
4 Correct
5 Correct
6 A crow was seen ~~use~~ **using** one tool to make another.

C
1 Lean **2** fold **3** fidget **4** smirk **5** nod **6** raise
7 shrug **8** stare **9** blink

GRAMMAR

A
1 You usually have to use one of the two future forms that are available.
2 The research focused on the extremely worrying lack of preparation that most people are making for the future.
3 Practically all my research into animal behavior shows they are smarter than we think.
4 The accident occurred because of the almost complete failure by the organizers to plan for such large crowds to attend the event.
5 Both these ways of approaching the problem are flawed.
6 We are aware of only a few of the many ways that animal intelligence can be expressed.

B
1 Having eaten **2** attacked **3** Seeming
4 Having been told **5** packing **6** having studied / studying

10 SOCIETY

UNIT OPENER

1–3 Students' own answers

10.1 Urban problems

READING

A
Students' own answers

B
overtourism – crowding at tourist sites

C
Suggested answers
Issues caused by the problem
Damage to sites, strain on the infrastructure, overcrowding.
Ideas for dealing with the problem
Limiting the number of visitors (capping admittance, using timed tickets, increasing prices), charging a tourism tax, using an app to tell tourists which places are busy.
Criticism of these ideas
Increased prices are elitist, the tourism tax is unfair, limiting the number of visitors is too extreme.

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

D
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
1 habitat **2** ruins **3** fund **4** preserve **5** settlement **6** architectural **7** designate **8** heritage **9** endanger **10** refurbish

C
Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A
1 owing to **2** Moreover **3** namely **4** for instance **5** Whereas

B
1 *owing to; whereas*
2 *for instance; moreover*

D
Students' own answers

SPEAKING

A–C
Students' own answers

LISTENING

A
Students' own answers

B
Suggested answer
It can affect how people feel and act, and make them healthier, happier and more productive. It can make them feel less stressed. If people feel better, they are more likely to interact positively with the people around them.

C
1 People prefer to have daylight when they work and become less productive when they are more than 7.5 meters from a window. Certain kinds of blue lighting can have a positive effect on people's moods.
2 People are more comfortable with curved lines and shapes. Straight lines and angular shapes cause feelings of fear.
3 Red walls are better for tasks that require attention to detail. Blue walls are better for creative tasks.
4 Lively and interesting facades relax people, but monotonous ones make them anxious.
5 Wide spaces can prevent people from interacting and prevent a sense of community.

D
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A
1 inclination **2** tendency **3** urge **4** reminder

B
1 e **2** b **3** h **4** c **5** f **6** d **7** a **8** j **9** l **10** g

C–D
Students' own answers

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 up **2** up **3** down **4** down

B
Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

10.2 How to change the world

READING

A
Students' own answers

B
2 is the correct summary.

C
1 He says he was born in 1973 and that he teaches students – so he is likely to be a university professor.
2 Because politicians and governments don't interact enough with voters.
3 Purchasing books for public libraries, sending supplies to victims of the disaster in Haiti and supporting fair trade.
4 He means that people choose to support the issues they believe in rather than the issues their party believes in and that they contact companies or people directly to raise issues rather than going through a politician.

D
Students' own answers

VOCABULARY

A

Suffix	Add to …	to make …	Examples
-al	a noun	an adjective	political, congressional, dysfunctional, formal, personal
-ate	a noun	an adjective	passionate
-ic	a noun	an adjective	apathetic, civic, public
-ical	a noun	an adjective	musical, ethical
-ive	a verb	an adjective	effective, insensitive, active, unpersuasive
-hood	a noun	a noun	childhood, neighborhood
-ity	an adjective	a noun	interactivity, security, community, identity
-ship	a noun	a noun	citizenship, entrepreneurship

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

LISTENING

A
Students' own answers

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

B
1 Something in business – possibly a management trainee program
2 Working for a charity, working in politics, doing social work

C
1 Talking to his cousin, who does charity work.
2 She thinks working for a charity would be poorly paid, working as a politician would be boring and doing social work would be very difficult.
3 He should start doing some volunteer work now.
4 He decided to get a high-paying job (as a Wall Street trader) and donate money to charity, because he worked out he could help more people this way.
5 Joanna thinks it's good advice but they are both uncertain about giving money away.

D
1 informal 2 formal 3 informal 4 formal
5 informal 6 formal

E
Students' own answers

GRAMMAR

A
1 I've been 2 Do you have 3 you could

B
1 I'm not going to work at my dad's company
2 read it
3 do some volunteer work

C
1 you could
2 I've been / Do you have
3 (really) rich
7 read it
8 I'm not going to work at my dad's company
9 do some kind of volunteer work

E
1 Charity workers should not receive high salaries and ~~they should~~ not get bonuses.
2 Some charity workers are very persistent and I wish they weren't ~~so persistent~~.
3 Animal charities often receive the most money, but they shouldn't ~~receive the most money~~.

F
1 Would you ever go overseas to do volunteer work? If ~~you went overseas to do volunteer work~~ [so], where would you go? / Would you ever go overseas to do volunteer work? If you ~~went overseas to do volunteer work~~ [did so], where would you go?
2 Do you think having volunteer work on your résumé makes a big difference to recruiters or ~~does it not make a big difference to recruiters~~ [not]?
3 If your company or college allowed you to take a week off to do volunteer work, would you ~~take a week off to do volunteer work~~ [do so]?

PRONUNCIATION

A
1 ↗↘ (rise-falling)
2 ↘ (falling)
3 ↗ (rising)
4 ↗ (rising)
5 ↘ (falling)

B
Students' own answers

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

10.3 Changing cities

Mexicable

A
Students' own answers

B
1, 3 and 6

C
1 a ramp 2 an elephant 3 one engine 4 most isolated

D
1 22 million people live in Mexico City.
2 The cable car system was completed in 2016.
3 The fare on the cable car costs 6 pesos.
4 This number is not mentioned in the video.
5 There are 30,000 passengers a day.
6 The cars from 4 stations are moved by one engine.
7 There are 7 stations.
8 The cable cars run for over 3 miles.

AUTHENTIC ENGLISH

A
sprawling = covering a wide area
amazing = very good or pleasant
breathtaking = extremely impressive or beautiful

B
1 a desert 2 the countryside 3 a mountain / mountain range
4 a city 5 a village

Everything's changing

A
Students' own answers

B
No – Harry likes the idea of the cable car, unlike Emily, Malcolm and Sam.

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

C
1 Because they pedestrianized a couple of the roads.
2 A cable car
3 He says he will be gentrified. It will lose its character and look the same as everywhere else.
4 £2000 a month
5 He says it will be fun. It will reduce traffic going over the bridge and encourage tourism.
6 Crime has fallen by about 20% in the past four years. The area was run down and there was a lot of unemployment. It looks much better now.
7 He was able to set up the café on a government scheme/ program to encourage small businesses in the area.

SPEAKING SKILL

A
Amanda can't think of other exact examples of how the area has declined so she uses *all the rest of it* to mean other similar things.

B
1 thingy **2** stuff like that **3** odd **4** sort of
5 who knows what else **6** about

C
1 b **2** a **3** d **4** c **5** a **6** d

SPEAKING HUB

A–D
Students' own answers

Unit 10 Review

VOCABULARY

A
1 Heritage **2** preserve **3** designated **4** architectural
5 settlement **6** ruins **7** habitat **8** endangered
9 Fund **10** refurbish

B
1 a responsibility **2** tendency **3** reminders **4** refusal
5 an obligation

C
1 formal **2** personality **3** public **4** interactivity
5 personal **6** community

GRAMMAR

A
1 Owing to **2** for instance **3** namely
4 conversely **5** Moreover

B
1 d **2** a **3** e **4** c **5** f **6** b

GRAMMAR HUB

1.1

A
1 ~~what~~ that
2 ~~of~~ that
3 ~~not to wear~~ not wearing / that you didn't wear
4 ~~that he pay~~ paying
5 ~~that~~ was/is that
6 ~~That~~ What
7 ~~double~~ doubled
8 ~~possible lowest~~ lowest possible

B
1 to start
2 that you will
3 that they have
4 buying
5 to spend
6 that
7 what
8 what I really need to know

C
1 The fact that
2 How he spends
3 the problem of purchasing

1.2

A
1 a **2** b **3** b **4** b **5** a **6** a

B
1 deal **2** far **3** a **4** bit **5** very

C
1 marginally more than the green dress/one
2 considerably more than me/I do
3 half as many people as
4 twice as hard as others to succeed

2.1

A
1 a **2** b **3** c **4** c **5** a **6** c

B
1 had left
2 was raining / had been raining
3 did not realize
4 I'd already bought
5 were told
6 wasn't feeling / hadn't been feeling / didn't feel
7 left

C
1 I had been kept / was kept
2 were singing
3 had to walk / had had to walk / 'd had to walk
4 had only been working / had only worked
5 had not been told / was not told
6 was being decorated

2.2

A
1 was taking **2** going to become **3** would **4** delivered
5 about to **6** would be **7** were to be **8** was going

B
1 was **2** going **3** would **4** were **5** was **6** just

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

3.1

A

1 b **2** e **3** d **4** f **5** c **6** g **7** a

B

1 be testing **2** laid **3** be meeting **4** been working
5 built **6** be taking **7** been jogging **8** decides

C

1 is due to
2 on the verge of making
3 is (just) about to be
4 are on the brink of
5 set to expire
6 while I'm collecting / while I collect

3.2

A

1 did anybody/anyone ask me if I passed my driving test
2 had I arrived home than they called me back to the office
3 do we see players with such natural ability
4 is he really smart (but) he's also incredibly funny
5 Tina went to pay her bill did she realize her purse had been stolen
6 must/should you open that door

B

1 sooner **2** not **3** by **4** only **5** also **6** Never

4.1

A

1 I dropped my coffee on her carpet
2 brain implants be/become available to everyone
3 you to practice Sudoku puzzles more
4 you become dizzy after taking the medication

B

1 Imagine **2** Providing **3** Suppose **4** Assuming
5 Supposing **6** Conduct

C

1 Act
2 arrived
3 won't say / will not say
4 to say
5 proved / could prove / had proven
6 would need
7 Had I known / If I had known / If I'd known
8 increases

4.2

A

1 didn't make **2** don't understand **3** were **4** isn't
5 didn't take **6** wore **7** feel **8** isn't

B

1 had prepared **2** knew **3** could have gotten
4 hadn't said **5** could think **6** didn't have to

C

1 ~~copy~~ copied
2 ~~was~~ were
3 ~~had~~ have
4 ~~had~~ have
5 ~~make~~ made
6 ~~doesn't wish she was~~ wishes she wasn't
7 ~~hadn't~~ didn't
8 ~~haven't~~ hadn't

5.1

A

1 Correct
2 ~~to be~~ being
3 ~~be~~ being
4 Correct
5 Correct
6 ~~made do~~ made to do

B

1 being able to **2** to be forgiven **3** to be chosen
4 being disagreed **5** getting stopped **6** being lifted

C

1 was made to sign the document.
2 get/be thrown out.
3 get/have my car cleaned professionally.
4 that window repaired on a Sunday?
5 being/getting told to be here half an hour early.
6 your car stolen if you leave it there.

5.2

A

1 to be **2** that **3** have transferred **4** was
5 be planning **6** have been **7** was **8** she

B

1 to announce
2 to be planning
3 to focus
4 to have made
5 to have been discussing / to have discussed
6 to be looking

C

1 is believed to be very rich
is believed (that) he is very rich
2 is reported to have been awarded over one million dollars
is reported that he was / has been awarded over one million dollars
3 is said to know her subject inside out
is said (that) she knows her subject inside out
4 's story is claimed to be too complex
is claimed that the game's story is too complex
5 is thought to be complex
is thought (that) the problem is complex
6 assumed to be shy but she's just quiet
assumed (that) she is shy but she's just quiet

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

6.1

A

1 ~~may~~ must
2 ~~might not~~ couldn't/can't
3 Correct
4 ~~must well~~ may / could / might well / must
5 Correct
6 ~~can't~~ must
7 ~~must~~ may/might
8 Correct

B

1 a distinct possibility **2** somewhat likely
3 a remote chance **4** the slightest possibility
5 completely impossible **6** a reasonable chance

C

1 well **2** couldn't **3** there **4** must **5** It **6** might

6.2

A

1 b **2** b **3** b **4** a **5** b **6** b **7** a **8** a

B

1 finishing **2** to go **3** doing **4** to discuss **5** adjusting
6 investing **7** to help **8** explaining **9** steal

7.1

A

1 was **2** when **3** that/which **4** who/that **5** until

B

1 It was my friend Seb who/that
2 it is/it's the idea of being in the wilderness which/that
3 It was early in the morning when
4 It was only when I reached the top that

C

1 was Jane who/that was
2 wasn't until after we
3 It was because we wanted to raise
4 was her over-confidence which/that
5 is my belief that
6 wasn't you who/that / was somebody else who/that

7.2

A

1 What I dislike about the winter is the long nights
2 All I want is a normal life
3 What we're here to find is a solution to our problems
4 What happened was that we missed the last train
5 All I did was to ask you a simple question
6 All I remember is that the questions were really difficult

B

1 I've found is (that) working underwater isn't as bad as it sounds
2 I'm saying is (that) you should think twice before moving to Antarctica
3 I'm going to do is look for a job as a window cleaner. / What I'm going to look for is a job as a window cleaner
4 I did was ask for your opinion. / I asked for was your opinion
5 I bought was a ladder and a bucket

8.1

A

1 whom **2** whose **3** which **4** to whom **5** whereby
6 among whom

B

1 with which **2** into whose **3** into which **4** whose
5 whereby **6** for whom

C

1 d **2** f **3** a **4** e **5** b **6** c

8.2

A

1 I could do with a little help starting this fitness program.
2 The doctor said I should leave the car at home and do more walking.
3 Both of the recreational centers in my area are too far to walk to.
4 There was little point in talking to him since he wouldn't listen.
5 One of the techniques is bound to suit you.
6 The cafeteria had two healthier options but I didn't want either of them.

B

1 Some people have a gluten-free diet because they genuinely can't eat it without getting sick, but many ~~people~~ believe that avoiding gluten is just healthier.
2 I try to drink a couple of liters of water every day, but I'm pretty sure that I don't drink enough ~~water~~.
3 A lot of people I know are cutting back on sugar and caffeine, but I don't want to cut back on either ~~sugar or caffeine~~.
4 I've started following a vegan diet so I like to try vegan restaurants, but there are only a few ~~vegan restaurants~~ in my area.
5 I prefer fruits and vegetables that have been grown organically to those ~~fruits and vegetables~~ that haven't.
6 The government should make companies that produce food with a lot of sugar use less ~~sugar~~ to help people have better diets.

C

1 both **2** others/some **3** mine **4** Either
5 these/they **6** ones

9.1

A

1 b **2** a **3** a **4** b **5** a **6** b

B

1 Two of the three
2 almost all (of) the little
3 one of the very few
4 Both the writer's
5 Quite a few of the researchers' many
6 That they can't conduct their study in peace
7 man in the white lab coat
8 The belief that language is alive is

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

9.2

A

1 Sensing **2** Having already left **3** notifying **4** asked
5 Too **6** handing **7** Having been told **8** successful

B

1 Having read the article, I understand animal behavior better.
2 Feeling threatened, the octopus hid in the coconut shell.
3 If done properly, these experiments can teach us a lot.
4 Not knowing the answer, I guessed.
5 Despite never having seen the tool before, the crow used it perfectly.
6 Too slow to win the race, she came in a close second.

10.1

A

1 a **2** b **3** b **4** a **5** a **6** b

B

1 In any case **2** despite **3** Moreover **4** for instance
5 Owing to **6** as a matter of fact

10.2

A

Dom: ~~Do you~~ Know who I saw the other day?
Ali: No, who ~~did you see~~?
Dom: Klaus.
Ali: ~~Do you mean~~ Your old roommate from college?
Dom: Yeah! I can't believe it ~~– I saw him again~~ after all these years.
Ali: What happened ~~when you saw him~~?
Dom: He gave me his phone number and ~~he gave me his~~ email address.
Ali: ~~Are you~~ Planning to meet up again soon?
Dom: He's going to be visiting the area again quite soon, so he'll give me a ring when he does ~~visit the area again~~.

B

1 don't **2** do so **3** doing that **4** do **5** do it

VOCABULARY HUB

1.1

A

1 dress code **2** setter **3** costume **4** scruffy
5 stand out from **6** baggy

B

Suggested answers

1 A dress code tells people more or less what to wear (e.g. suits and ties, blouses and skirts), while a uniform requires everyone to wear exactly the same clothes.
2 A trend can be set in fashion, music, etc; after it has started, other people follow it.
3 An outfit and a costume both describe a complete set of clothes that someone wears together. A costume is for somebody who is pretending to be someone else (e.g. an actor) or a traditional set of clothes for a particular place/time. An outfit is a set of clothes worn for a particular occasion.
4 Scruffy clothes and casual clothes both contrast with dress clothes. Scruffy clothes may be dirty or damaged; casual clothes are comfortable clothes, typically in a good condition.
5 If you stand out from the crowd, you look different from everyone else; if you fit in, you look the same as (or similar to) everyone else. Both phrasal verbs describe how people's clothes may reflect their personalities.
6 Baggy and oversized both describe clothes that are very loose. Oversized clothes are too big for you; baggy clothes may be the right size for you, but deliberately designed to be loose-fitting.

1.2

1 proof; resistant **2** savvy **3** ish **4** super **5** prone
6 friendly **7** re

2.1

1 tedious **2** pretentious **3** thought-provoking
4 iconic **5** repetitive

2.2

1 self **2** open **3** part **4** thick **5** highly **6** well
7 world **8** late

3.1

1 Renewable **2** exploitation **3** neutral **4** offsetting
5 emission **6** consume **7** biodegradable

3.2

1 perform **2** room for improvement **3** impressively
4 hindered **5** significant progress **6** a deadline

4.2

1 norms **2** speculate **3** hypothesized **4** demonstrate
5 an experiment **6** findings **7** conducted **8** concluded

4.2

1 common sense **2** eureka **3** eccentric
4 absent-minded **5** wishful thinking **6** troubleshooting
7 overthinks **8** curious

5.1

A

The prefix means 'more than' or 'better than'.

B

1 outrun **2** outplayed **3** outweigh **4** outdone
5 outsmart **6** outnumber

5.2

1 doubted; would reduce
2 clarified; she hadn't offered to do all the work
3 speculated; might have gotten a better grade if I'd studied
4 boasted; she'd been fantastic at the
5 alleged; Andy had lied on his résumé

5.2

1 coaxing **2** act **3** tap into **4** steer **5** going nuts
6 spurs **7** inclined

6.1

1 off the beaten path **2** long-haul **3** embark
4 uncharted territory **5** heart; provisions **6** globetrotter

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

6.2
1 far and wide **2** side by side **3** safe and sound
4 slowly but surely **5** by and large **6** life or death
7 Time after time **8** heart and soul

7.1
1 hysterical **2** grumpy **3** devastated **4** frustrated
5 courageous **6** indifferent **7** humble **8** superior

7.2
1 land; pressure
2 applications; pressure
3 competition; application(s); competition
4 land; conditions

7.2
1 somewhat; outright
2 altogether
3 Practically; relatively
4 exceptionally; radically
Other intensifiers: perfectly, completely, highly, extremely, single

8.1
1 Tony fractured a ~~*muscle*~~*/arm/bone* when he went skiing last year.
2 Do you sell anything for a ~~*twisted*~~*/sore* throat?
3 Some studies have claimed that *low/*~~*slow*~~ blood pressure may be more common among athletes.
4 When I was running I may have *pulled/*~~*dislocated*~~*/sprained* a muscle.
5 After intense exercise your ~~*skin rash*~~ */ blood pressure / heart rate* is usually higher.
6 You can buy a number of products over the counter to help relieve skin ~~*fractures*~~*/inflammation/rashes.*

8.2
1 fizzy **2** acidic **3** appetizing **4** mild **5** pungent
6 bland **7** crunchy

9.2
1 admiring **2** to detect; approaching **3** to follow
4 arriving **5** crawling **6** to wait; come **7** sign

9.2
1 gazing **2** fidgeting **3** winked **4** nod **5** leaned
6 grinning **7** beckoned **8** glared

10.1
1 settlement **2** architectural **3** heritage **4** habitat
5 endangered **6** funding **7** preserve **8** refurbishment

10.2
1 community **2** personal **3** active **4** passionately
5 childhood **6** apathetic **7** political **8** effective

Writing

1 Writing

A
Students' own answers

B
1 d **2** c **3** a **4** b

C
Students' own answers

D
1 a, d, e, g **2** c, f **3** b

E
a *4 Things You Need to Know About Skeuomorphism*
b *Want to learn more about web design trends? Click here to sign up for our online course.*
c *Have you ever wondered why …? Do you want to …?*
d 'Skeuomorphism' is mentioned seven times in the text, plus once in each section heading and in the title.
e All four headings are questions that might be asked in a search.
f *Have you ever wondered why the best websites look fresh and smarter than yours? Do you want to learn the most powerful secret of web design? Then you need to know about skeuomorphism.*
g Paragraph 1 contains the search-friendly sentence 'Here's a simple definition'. Paragraph 2 includes the word 'examples' in the heading, plus two more uses of the word in the same paragraph.

2 Writing

A
1 a classic book or movie
2 Is it as good as everyone says it is? Is it still relevant today?
3 college students
4 220–260 words

B
Yes. The end of the first paragraph and the final paragraph.

C
1 b **2** d **3** e **4** c **5** a

D
1 Alice, the white rabbit, a snooty caterpillar, the Cheshire Cat, the Mad Hatter
2 It is not a typical linear story or a story with logic and moral.
3 the 'unbirthday party'

E
Noun phrases: *Fantasy children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland …*

Reduced relative clauses: *the book, adapted for film and television and translated into over 100 languages.*

Participle clauses: *Following the rabbit, she falls down a hole …*

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

3 Writing

A

1 Lakeside resident; other residents; to get their support

B

1 d **2** b **3** e **4** a **5** c

C

1 our neighborhood; our cars; our loved ones; let's make the smart decision
2 As you know; As I'm sure you remember; As you can imagine; I'm sure you'll agree; I know you are all smart people
3 see attached calculations
4 it also damages our cars; our loved ones may be injured; if one serious accident can be prevented
5 … infused with billions of tiny limestone-producing bacteria, *Bacillus pseudofirmus*. While sealed in concrete, these bacteria remain inert …
6 … although self-repairing concrete is rather expensive …, it will save us money …

D

Suggested answers

1 Our biggest problem is that we spend too much money on electricity.
2 Let's solve this problem together.
3 The road surface is so bad that ambulance drivers may refuse to drive into our neighborhood in an emergency, or the fire department may be unable to drive in to fight a fire.
4 Although this solution may be rather disruptive during the building work, I'm sure you'll agree it will be worth it in the end.

4 Writing

B

Students' own answers

C

The words from the beginning and end of the list were more likely to be recalled. The words from the beginning of the list had probably been stored in the long-term memory, whereas the words at the end of the list had probably been stored in the short-term memory.

D

1 Discussion **2** Method **3** Results
4 Conclusion **5** Introduction

E

1 a **2** c **3** d **4** b

5 Writing

A

1 It was commissioned by the Littlemarket Tourism Board to investigate how to use urban gaming and gamification to attract new tourists.

2 and 3

Case study 1

What worked well: 55% liked the treasure hunts; Increased visitor numbers at some lesser known attractions.
What went wrong: 25% found the treasure hunts too easy; minimal overall impact on tourist numbers.
Recommend copying: printable treasure hunts.
Recommend changing: offer a range of levels; invest more in marketing.

Case study 2

What worked well: impressive results for participating businesses.
What went wrong: frustration with technical problems.
Recommend copying: Gamification techniques; develop an app (but in two to three years).
Recommend changing: involve local businesses in the costs.

B

a 5, 6 **b** 3 **c** 2, 7 **d** 1 **e** 4, 8

6 Writing

A

Students' own answers

B

Benefit: vital information about climate change; Evidence/examples: rising temperatures affect movements of sea creatures; the sea is able to absorb carbon from the atmosphere

Benefit: helps ensure food supplies in the future; Evidence/example: improvements to fish farming methods will allow countries to support sustainable fishing

Benefit: leads to advances in medicine; Evidence/examples: medicines have already been discovered to help with chronic pain, asthma and cancer; scientists believe we are more likely to discover new medicines in the sea than on land

C

1 The first sentence. The writer uses a surprising fact.
2 The last sentence of the introduction. The order of the points matches the order they are covered in the essay.
3 It includes a transitional expression, the topic of the essay and what this paragraph is going to say about that topic.
4 Supporting information: examples or references to studies or reports.
5 The order matches the order they were discussed in the essay.

7 Writing

A

1 Technical skills (including electrical and mechanical engineering)
2 Ability to cope in extreme conditions; ability to work well on a team; creativity; ability to follow instructions accurately and intelligently
3 Experience of work in glaciology, geology, meteorology or oceanology

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.

B

Suggested answers

She mentions her technical skills (as a lab technician) but doesn't mention that they include electrical and mechanical engineering. This might be covered in her résumé.

She mentions her ability to cope in extreme conditions, her ability to work well on a team and her creativity. She hints at her ability to follow instructions accurately and intelligently (*quick thinking*, *patience and precision*), but this could be clearer.

She doesn't mention any experience of work in glaciology, geology, meteorology or oceanology. This might be covered in her résumé.

C

investigated, gained, explored, led, demonstrated

D

Suggested answers

1 I negotiated the purchase of raw materials.
2 I persuaded my manager to switch suppliers.
3 I led/managed a team of six.
4 I updated our records.
5 I coordinated communications with customers.

8 Writing

A

Students' own answers

Suggested answer

Long-term stress causes health problems all over the body. It can cause pain in our muscles, especially the shoulders, neck and head. Having a raised heart rate and raised blood pressure for a long time can also be a factor in heart attacks and strokes. In addition, stress can cause problems with digestion and make people feel sick.

B

Tension and pain in the back, shoulders and head, increase in heart rate and blood pressure, inflammation of the arteries, hypertension, heart attack or stroke, heartburn, acid reflux, digestive problems, nausea, stomach ulcers.

C

Summary 1 does not summarize all the points from the article – it only focuses on heart problems.

Summary 2 does not summarize all the points from the article and it introduces new information (about relaxing) that was not in the original article.

Summary 3 does not summarize all the points from the article and does not paraphrase enough – the first sentence of the text is repeated word for word.

D

Students' own answers

9 Writing

A–B

Students' own answers

C

1 c **2** d **3** a **4** b

D

Suggested answers

1 They both describe the experience of one of the two groups, using very similar words in each case.
2 Similarly and However
3 Paragraph 1 (… *a clear causal relationship between vowel sounds and mood: the repetition of 'smile vowels'* …) The second part explains what the causal relationship was.

Paragraph 2 (… *in neither case were the results conclusive: the majority of respondents reported no change in mood*.) The second part explains why the results weren't conclusive.

Paragraph 3 (*This may explain the failure of Wagenmakers et al to repeat the effects of the pen experiment: they were focusing on the wrong type of smile*.) The second part explains why Wagenmakers *et al* failed.

4 indeed; emphatic *do*
5 Additionally

10 Writing

A

Students' own answers

Suggested answers

Reasons why living in the city is better
more jobs, better facilities, better entertainment, easier travel
Reasons why living in the country is better
cleaner air, nicer scenery, more outdoor activities, cheaper property

B

1 They think it has a negative impact on cities.
2 It prices people out of the areas where they have lived for years, destroys the unique character of different areas and only benefits the rich.
3 That gentrification makes cities cleaner and safer.

C

The counter-argument was introduced with *Some people argue that* …, whereas the rebuttal was introduced with *While it is true that* …

Published by Macmillan Education, a division of Springer Nature Limited. © Springer Nature Limited, 2020. This page may be photocopied and used within the class.